

CARS HELD SOUTH FOR TROOP MOVES

Indications That Part of New York Division Will Soon Come Home.

WELLS QUILTS THE 23D

Resigns Lieutenant-Colonelcy In Order to Save His Seat in Assembly.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK DIVISION, McALLEN, Tex., July 29.—The department of the South will pay the transportation to their home station of National Guardsmen released from duty on the Texas border. Announcement to this effect was received at division headquarters today. The men will be allowed three and a half cents a mile for traveling expenses from the place of discharge to the place of company rendezvous or place of mustering in, at the option of the soldier.

It was learned today that the War Department has ordered the Gulf coast lines not to send any sleeping cars out of the district south of San Antonio before September 1. This is interpreted to mean that at least partial movement of troops will begin by that time, but whether it will include only the college students who are to be released or forecasts a general transfer of guard units is not known here.

The opinion is gaining ground in the company streets that the men from New York will be sent home in time to register for the November election.

Wells Leaves the 23d.

Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Wells of the Twenty-third New York Infantry resigned his commission today and left McAllen at 3 P. M. for New York. Wells is a member of the Assembly from Kings and he returns home at the urgent request of L. M. Swasey, leader of the Seventeenth district. He has served continuously in the Twenty-third for four years, and has participated in all its activities, including duty in the Hornetville strike, thirty-nine years ago to-morrow. Col. Wells, though leaving the Twenty-third with much regret, realizes the bar against Federal and State office at one time provided by a recent law.

The motor ambulance train presented to the New York division by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived in camp last night. It was sent first to Mission and later brought to McAllen in charge of Company D, Fourteenth Infantry. The train consists of one large tractor and six trailers, each carrying eighty-four sick or wounded. The cost was \$25,000.

Field Hospitals Improved.

When the troops first pitched camp here an order was issued from the department medical officers that any camp where temperature rose above 101 should be sent to the base hospital at San Antonio. The first and second field hospitals here, however, have now been put into such shape that this order has been rescinded.

Private Francis C. Dossert of Troop A, Squadron A, who was operated on at the first field hospital two days ago after his appendix had burst, continues to improve today.

First Lieut. Thomas Grimmins, Engineer Corps, 121st Infantry, has been placed in charge of the erection of mess shelters, company kitchens, shower baths and incinerators for the entire division.

Company L, Seventeenth Infantry, has introduced the practice of messing in squads and finds it highly successful. A place for each squad is marked off on the mess table and the food is dished out to the men by the corporals. This does away with the necessity for a hundred men to stand in line waiting for their turn.

Col. William G. Bates, Seventy-first Infantry, has personally leased a 400-acre tract of land northwest from the regimental camp. He has been on the ground for six months for consideration of 16.

47TH AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

Regiment Marches Last Seventeen Miles in Six Hours.

The Forty-seventh New York Infantry finished its march from Peekskill yesterday afternoon and pitched camp in Van Cortlandt Park. At 7:30 A. M. the men left Phillips Manor, stopped at Irvington for an hour at noon and ended their march at 10 P. M. It was a seventeen-mile march and the longest the regiment has undertaken in four years.

"Not a man dropped by the wayside," said Sergeant Harry D. Murphy, "and every one is in good shape."

The plans for the stay of the regiment, now commanded by Lieut. Col. Harry B. Baker, have been made known yet, but it was supposed that the Forty-seventh would remain at the park until August 10, when that regiment and the First and Tenth will parade in New York City to celebrate the centennial of the battle of Gettysburg. To-day the regiment will have a dress parade and it was expected that Major-General Appleton would review them.

FINDS TROOPS IN GOOD HEALTH.

Dr. Strong Reports Food Ample and Sanitation Excellent.

Troop camps along the border and in Mexican territory are in excellent condition in so far as health and sanitation are concerned, according to reports made public yesterday by Dr. Richard Pearson Strong of Harvard University. Dr. Strong made an extended tour of all the border camps and the largest acting Surgeon-General Birmingham of the War Department. He was accompanied by Robert Bacon, formerly Secretary of State.

"In only a few of the camps was there any room for improvement," says Dr. Strong's report, "and conditions there were being speedily rectified. Food of good quality and sufficient in amount is being served. The health of the troops on the whole is excellent. Sanitation of the camps is most efficiently looked after by experts."

Dr. Strong called yesterday on the steamship Yamacraw as chairman of the Return Visiting Financial and Commercial Delegation to Brazil.

Refutes Stories of Hardships.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 29.—Writing from camp at Douglas, Ariz., Warren C. Holmes of Montclair, a member of Troop C, First New Jersey Cavalry, takes occasion to refute the stories that are being sent North regarding the distressing conditions under which the guardsmen are laboring. "It is nine-tenths pure bull," writes Holmes. "Every one is disgusted with the reports that go home and cause worry and anxiety to friends."

Train Kills Private Strangle.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 29.—Private Strangle of Company M, First Infantry, was struck by a train and killed to-night when crossing a drawbridge from the State camp to Peekskill with five companions. His home was in Mahwah, N. Y.

MISS TEDDY REYNOLDS, whose smile helped to sell programmes at militia benefit at Sheephead Bay Speedway.



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BAKER SAYS GUARD MILITIA FIELD DAY HAD AMPLE RATIONS NETS ABOUT \$7,000

Tells House Shortage of Sleeping Cars Was Due to Urgency of Movement.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Replying to the resolution of inquiry introduced by Representative Moore, Pennsylvania, Secretary Baker today made a report to the House denying various charges that National Guard troops were not given adequate accommodations on the journey to the Mexican border. "Troops of the National Guard," said Mr. Baker, "on their way to the border have been in some instances transported in day coaches. This was done only in cases where, due to the urgency of the situation and the large number of troops being moved at one time, it was not practicable to delay."

The secretary adds that three men were assigned to each four sittings in accordance with the rule followed in the military camps. "The National Guard troops were transported in day coaches," he says, "and no trains were sidetracked or delayed because of what might reasonably have been expected."

Concerning the charge that food supplies were inadequate Mr. Baker continues: "Regular army rations more than sufficient for the journey were furnished to all troops either upon leaving their mobilization camps or while en route. No reason existed for troops seeking food from civilians."

Mr. Baker adds that as rapidly as possible all National Guard troops were being equipped with arms and accoutrements identical with those issued to the regular army and that such delays as have occurred have been due to lack of supplies kept on hand for the purpose.

THIRTEENTH KEPT AT HOME.

Coast Defense Command Abandons Fisher's Island Trip.

Col. Sidney Grant, in command of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, said last night he had received no further orders from Washington as to where his men would camp for the summer maneuvers following the onset of the epidemic. He is directing the command to abandon its plan to go to Fisher's Island for target practice. As a result of this order about 1,350 men and officers are not in the best of moods. The epidemic of infantile paralysis is assigned as the reason for keeping the Brooklyn artillerymen in their borough. The telegram to Col. Grant read: "On account of the epidemic in New York the Secretary directs that the encampment of the Thirteenth Regiment be indefinitely postponed. All arrangements for transportation and subsistence should be cancelled."

MANY MOTOR BOATS ENROLLED.

Hundreds Expected to Take Part in Naval Cruise.

Enrollments for the motor boat division of the naval training cruise have been coming in at such a rate that there promises to be hundreds of small boats ready to take part in the maneuvers, which will be held from September 5 to 12.

The naval training cruise will last a month and the motor boat division's work will take place during the last week of this period to enable the naval authorities to learn what dependence they can place on small boats in time of war.

Naval Constructor E. S. Land and Lieut. C. W. Nimitz have been appointed members of the board of inspection and survey. Their headquarters are the New York Navy Yard. Motor boats from this vicinity will be required to go there for inspection, but those from a distance will be permitted to go to some nearer spot at an appointed time for inspection.

CARRANZA WON ON WILDCAT CURRENCY

Revolt Against Huerta Was Backed by 700,000,000 Worthless Pesos.

REDEMPTION UNDER WAY

De Facto Government Now Trying to Supplant Old Issue With Real Money.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In a summary of currency conditions in Mexico, issued by the Carranza Government through its press bureau today, the assertion is made that the Constitutional revolution against Huerta was carried to a successful conclusion through the instrumentality of 700,000,000 pesos in paper currency without substantial backing of any kind.

One of the most important problems before the Carranza Government today is the creation of a sound currency. It is asserted that the old paper is being retired from circulation so rapidly that the end of the year will see more than \$25,000,000 in gold at the most and perhaps only half this sum will be required to redeem the outstanding "revolutionary" paper.

All railroad and telegraph dues and many other forms of indebtedness to the Mexican Government have been made payable in the old paper up to January 1, 1917. All currency thus received is burned. Upward of 300,000,000 pesos have already been destroyed. By the first of the year it is expected that not more than a fourth of the old paper will be outstanding.

Some Curious Results.

The acceptance of the old paper for railroad fares and some curious results. An American who recently prepared to journey from Mexico City to the United States bought \$100 in 120 pesos, which he carried with him in gold. The cost of railroad and Pullman fares was \$465 Mexican, or just \$2,341 American gold. The average cost in the United States for the same journey is \$100. It is easier to issue paper currency, and perhaps even to win a revolution through the instrumentality of millions in paper money than it is to collect the same amount in gold.

Here is the story of the currency difficulties as outlined by Carranza's representative in Washington: Huerta's opponents began their movement with no resources of a financial character available. The machinery of revenue and taxation being in the hands of those who had overthrown the Madero Government, it was necessary to resort to the issue of paper promises to pay in order to get arms and munitions and the necessities of a military movement. Madero's revolution, on the contrary, had been financed with hard cash. The Carranza movement had no means of getting resources except through the capture of two or three minor ports of entry early in the revolution.

Worth 18 Cents to the Peso.

When the revolution was a success and "stock taking" time arrived it was found that 700,000,000 pesos of such promises had been issued "with no assurance of redemption and with no substantial backing of any kind." The paper went into circulation in the autumn of 1913 at market value of about 18 cents American gold to the peso, the par value of all Mexican currency. At that time the rate of exchange was 100 cents to one peso Mexican. When the Constitutionalists gained more territory this paper increased in value, until in the summer of 1914 it reached its highest rate of exchange of 5 to 1.

Then it began to decrease and was found a long time exchangeable at the rate of one cent to the peso. But the purchasing power of the paper has shown no such proportionate decrease as its exchange value. Living in Mexico in terms of gold has been very low until recently.

Solving the Money Problem.

Following recognition of the Carranza Government by the United States the following plan was devised to solve the currency problem: A new issue of 500,000,000 pesos was ordered to be made gradually and only as specie reserve was accumulated to maintain its fixed value. The value was fixed at 10 cents to the American gold dollar. The new issue was to be made in the form of gold certificates, to be paid in specie, and to be subject to duty outside of the national currency. These values are maintained by the sale of gold in exchange for the new paper and by its receipt for dues by the Government at the same rate.

The new paper, known as non-counterfeitable, because of superior workmanship and material, is being issued gradually by the Government in payment of salaries and other obligations amounting to fifty millions monthly, and at the end of ten months the entire issue is expected to be in circulation. Though there is a possibility that the whole amount may not be emitted, meanwhile a large share of taxes imposed by the Government is being collected in specie, and the specie is being used to pay the Government at the same rate.

While the new paper is being emitted the former issues are being retired. On June 1 all the old bills of twenty dollars, fifty dollars and 100 dollar denomination were declared to be no longer of compulsory acceptance. The holders were notified to turn them over to the Government, receiving receipts for them.

The promise was given that, beginning October 1, these receipts will be redeemed in specie at the rate of 5 cents American gold or 10 cents Mexican specie on the peso. When this money was issued the gold value of this paper had not been more than 24 cents to the peso and had been as low as half a cent, so that the holders were getting a few months time was regarded by the Government as a liberal one. It is this old currency in smaller denominations that is being hurriedly retired by the Government in payment for railroad and telegraph dues.

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3D N. J. REGIMENT IN CAMP.

Camden Unit Moves to Sea Girt as Second Vacates.

CAMP PIERCE, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 29.—The 3d and New Jersey Infantry today vacated the training camp here, yielding place to the Third Regiment. The former was recruited in Trenton and central New Jersey, the latter in Camden.

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CARRIZAL DISASTER BLAMED ON DESERTER

Negroes Accuse Ryan of the Twentieth—Now a Mexican Lieutenant-Colonel.

KEHILLAH PRODDING N. Y. SCHOOL BOARD

Action in Cohen Examination Case Vainly Sought—Conspiracy Charged.

Since May 6 last the Jewish Community (Kehillah), through Harry W. Newburger, its counsel, has been endeavoring to get some action from the Board of Education in regard to complaints made against Alexander L. Cohen, first assistant teacher of economics in the High School of Commerce and John Collins, chief clerk of that school.

The case was based originally upon a belief that race prejudice had influenced an examination for teacher of economics in high schools. Cohen was assigned to mark the examination papers. Collins, according to Cohen, secured samples of his handwriting, and through these forged Cohen's examination paper and marked it 64, one point less than the passing standard. Kehillah complained to the Board of Education that race prejudice had caused Cohen's low mark. Cohen's paper was reexamined by others, who marked it 100. He was examined again.

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GARMENT WORKERS BLAME EMPLOYERS

Benjamin Schlesinger Explains Adverse Vote on Proposed Agreement.

HE CRITICISES E. J. WILE

Union Leader Says Manufacturers Boasted of False Victory.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, yesterday blamed E. J. Wile, president of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association, for the adverse vote of the union on the proposed contract drawn up by a joint committee of employers and workers for the purpose of ending the long strike in the industry.

At the same time Schlesinger ridiculed the assertion of the strike leaders that the workers will stand firm until an agreement is reached. "On Tuesday, at 11 A. M. the union will make a report to the Mayor at City Hall upon the entire situation," said Schlesinger. "In an advertisement appearing in yesterday's edition of the protective association enumerates the concessions granted by the agreement to the workers and complains bitterly of the unreasonableness of the union in refusing to accept this agreement upon a final test."

"Upon a morning following the reaching of the general agreement, the workers will be in the position of having secured a great victory over the employers and a great victory over the workers. That provocative ground, the men and women who have suffered distress and privation for thirteen weeks would look with distrust and suspicion upon the army of men on retiring with brutal tactlessness heralded as a victory by the employers."

The Greater New York Independent Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, the "independent" organization, announced yesterday that the shops of the members would be opened for all the workers to-morrow, and that at that time those returning to their machines will be given proper protection.

According to the report of the picket committee of the general strike committee, there will be about 30,000 strikers on the picket lines to-morrow in front of all the shops which are members of the Manufacturers Protective Association. The pickets, it is said, will leave the halls long before daybreak in order to prevent the manufacturers from passing in strike breakers.

JAP OFFICERS IN MEXICO.

Major de la Flores Tells of Two He Left at Reynosa.

McALLEN, Tex., July 29.—Two of the officers in the Mexican garrison at Reynosa were left behind to-day when Major Juan S. de la Flores, their commander, and two of his subordinates crossed the river for a review of the Seventh New York Infantry held in their honor by Major-General O'Ryan, who acted as host.

The two who came were Lieuts. R. J. Munigan and Refugio Saez. It was Saez who remarked that two of his associates had been left behind. "Why didn't you bring them?" asked an American.

"We thought it best not to," he replied. "You see, we are Japanese."

The visitors saw the camps of Squadron A, the First Cavalry, the field artillery, and the Seventy-first, Twelfth and Seventy-third Infantry.

Then they saw the Seventh Infantry made an excellent showing. The twelve companies, the machine gun and headquarters companies, mounted scouts, the hospital corps, twelve baggage wagons and a motor truck all passed in review. The visitors remained for a boxing exhibition.

GUARDSMEN'S STATUS FIXED.

Entitled to Same Pensions as Regulars, Baker Is Informed.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Questions about the status of State troops called into the Federal service for the Mexican emergency are decided in an exhaustive opinion given to Secretary Baker today by Brig-Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army.

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FT. TERRY BOYS AT ATHLETICS.

Track Meet and Baseball Match at Camp Washington.

CAMP WASHINGTON, Ft. Terry, N. Y., July 29.—In addition to their programme of military drill the schoolboys at the training camp here put in a busy day at athletics to-day.

The usual weekly track meet was held and in addition there was a baseball game between Companies A and D. Several of the boys appeared in a Hawaiian costume minstrel show at the Y. M. C. A. last night.

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ARMY STAFF OFFICERS SENT BACK TO TROOPS

Washington Bureau Aids Reduced by Nearly Half at a Critical Time.

PRUDENTIAL AGENTS HOLD MASS MEETING

Seek to Enlist Policyholders in Strike Against Company's Officers.

NEWARK, July 29.—In their first public effort to popularize their cause the striking agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company held here this evening a mass meeting, with the active aid of prominent New Jersey and national politicians, several of whom spoke.

The Prudential being a mutual company the strikers hope to impress on the policyholders and the public at large the justice of their cause. As many of the policyholders have no voice in the company, unless the present officers bend to the strikers' demands an effort will be made to oust them from office.

The mass meeting this evening was held in the New Auditorium Hall, Broad and Orange streets, and 2,000 striking agents, their families and the public, others, including policyholders